

=> fil wpix
FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:26:06 ON 26 APR 2007
COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 THE THOMSON CORPORATION

FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 APR 2007 <20070423/UP>
MOST RECENT THOMSON SCIENTIFIC UPDATE: 200726 <200726/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> New reloaded DWPI Learn File (LWPI) available as well <<<

>>> YOU ARE IN THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX <<<

>>> New display format FRAGHITSTR available <<<
SEE ONLINE NEWS and

<http://www.stn-international.de/archive/stn online news/fraghitstr ex.pdf>

>>> IPC Reform backfile reclassification has been loaded to 31 December 2006. No update date (UP) has been created for the reclassified documents, but they can be identified by 20060101/UPIC and 20061231/UPIC. <<<

FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
PLEASE VISIT:

<http://www.stn-international.de/training center/patents/stn guide.pdf>

FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/>

PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
<http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc reform.html> and
<http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf>

>>> FOR DETAILS ON THE NEW AND ENHANCED DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX
PLEASE SEE
<http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi r.html> <<<

=> d his nofile

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:06:22 ON 26 APR 2007)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:06:32 ON 26 APR 2007
L1 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US2004081889/PN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:07:19 ON 26 APR 2007
L2 32 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (7704-34-9/BI OR 114239-80-4/BI OR

L3 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 7439-93-2/RN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:52:30 ON 26 APR 2007
L4 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON NEGATIVE?(A)ELECTROD## OR ANOD##
L5 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON (LITHIUM OR LI)(2A)BATTERY
L6 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON SUBSTRAT? OR SURFACE? OR BASE# OR
SUBSTRUCT? OR PANE? OR DISK? OR DISC# OR WAFER?
L7 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ROUGH?
L8 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON ANGSTROM?
L9 19073 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5
L10 6561 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND L6
L11 3262 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7(3A)(20 OR 30 OR 40 OR 3000 OR

3500 OR 4000 OR 5000)

L12 22045 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L3 OR LI OR LITHIUM) (L) L4
 L13 4384 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (LI OR LITHIUM) (3A) LAYER?
 L14 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON CURRENT? (2A) COLLECT?
 L15 79419 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L6 OR L14) (3A) L7
 L16 114 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L10 AND L15
 L17 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 AND L11
 L18 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 AND L8
 L19 554 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 (3A) (L6 OR L14)
 L20 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND L7
 L21 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FILM? (3A) (POLYM? OR COPOLYM? OR RESIN?)
 L22 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYESTER? OR POLYOLEFIN? OR POLYAMIDE? OR POLYCARBONATE? OR POLYACRYLATE? OR POLYACRYLIC?
 L23 29 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND (L21 OR L22)
 L24 14 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L23 AND L21
 L25 18 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L23 OR L24) AND L5
 L26 12 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 AND L4
 L27 19 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 OR L20 OR L26
 L28 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 NOT (L17 OR L20)
 L29 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 AND (L21 OR L22)
 L30 9 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 OR L17 OR L20

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:14:23 ON 26 APR 2007

L31 54 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5 AND L15
 L32 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 AND L11
 L33 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 AND (L21 OR L22)
 L34 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 OR L33

FILE 'COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 14:17:30 ON 26 APR 2007

L35 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5 AND L15
 L36 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 AND L11
 L37 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L35 AND (L21 OR L22)

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:19:12 ON 26 APR 2007

L38 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5 AND L15
 L39 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 AND L11
 D SCA

FILE 'INSPEC' ENTERED AT 14:20:10 ON 26 APR 2007

L40 15 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5 AND L15
 L41 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L40 AND L11
 D SCA

L42 44537 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L6 OR L14) (3A) L7
 L43 15 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L42 AND L4 AND L5
 L44 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L40 OR L43) AND (L21 OR L22)
 L45 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L41 OR L44

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 14:23:44 ON 26 APR 2007
 SEL L34 PN, APPS

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:24:23 ON 26 APR 2007

L46 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (KR2002-65483/APPS OR KR2005-16541/APPS OR JP2002-158248/APPS OR CN1492529/PN OR CN2003-145389/APPS OR EP1416573/PN OR EP2003-90199/APPS OR JP11195410/PN OR JP1997-293846/APPS OR JP1998-304861/APPS OR JP2003-164281/APPS OR JP2003346789/PN OR JP2004146348/PN OR KR2004036438/PN OR KR2005039774/PN OR KR485091/PN OR KR551069/PN OR US2003-603777/APPS OR US20040081889/PN)

L47 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L30 NOT L46

FILE 'HCAPLUS, JARIO, INSPEC' ENTERED AT 14:24:57 ON 26 APR 2007
L48 11 DUP REM L47 L39 L45 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 134 ifull 1-4

L34 ANSWER 1 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-370931 [38] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-119567 [38]
 TITLE: Anode for lithium secondary
 battery comprises substrate consisting of
 metal foil or metal film having specified average
 surface roughness, and a lithium
 layer coated on the substrate
 DERWENT CLASS: L03; X16
 INVENTOR: CHO C K; LEE J W
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (SMSU-C) SAMSUNG SDI CO LTD
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
KR 2005039774	A	20050429	(200638)*	KO	[1]	
KR 551069	B1	20060209	(200703)	KO		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
KR 2005039774	A	KR 2005-16541	20050228
KR 551069	B1	KR 2005-16541	20050228

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
KR 551069	B1	Previous Publ KR 2005039774 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: KR 2005-16541 20050228

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN:	H01M004-64
SECONDARY:	H01M002-02
IPC ORIGINAL:	H01M002-02 [I,A]; H01M0004-64 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

KR 2005039774 A UPAB: 20060616

NOVELTY - Provided is a lithium secondary battery anode that has a controlled range of average surface roughness on its substrate, to improve the life span of a lithium secondary battery using the anode

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The anode (10) for a lithium secondary battery comprises a substrate (20) consisting of metal foil or metal film having an average surface roughness of 30-3200 Angstroms; and a lithium layer (30) coated on the substrate (20). Particularly, the substrate is formed of a conductive material. The lithium secondary battery comprises the anode and a cathode comprising at least one cathode active material selected from the group consisting of lithium-containing metal oxides, lithium-containing chalcogenide compounds, sulfur-based materials, and conductive polymers.

FILE SEGMENT: CPI; EPI

10/603,777

MANUAL CODE: CPI: L03-E01B8; L03-E01B9A; L03-E03
 EPI: X16-E01A1; X16-E01C; X16-E01C1; X16-E01E;
 X16-E02; X16-E08A

L34 ANSWER 2 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-388212 [36] WPIX
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-145299 [36]
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-309071 [36]
 TITLE: Negative electrode for lithium secondary battery used in portable electronic instruments, includes substrate, and lithium layer coated on substrate
 DERWENT CLASS: A85; L03; X16
 INVENTOR: CHO C; CHO C K; CHO J G; LEE J; LEE J W
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (SMSU-C) SAMSUNG DENKAN KK; (SMSU-C) SAMSUNG SDI CO LTD
 COUNTRY COUNT: 35

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20040081889	A1	20040429	(200436)*	EN	10[4]	
EP 1416573	A2	20040506	(200436)	EN		
JP 2004146348	A	20040520	(200436)	JA	12	
CN 1492529	A	20040428	(200446)	ZH		
KR 2004036438	A	20040430	(200456)	KO		
KR 485091	B	20050422	(200655)	KO		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20040081889	A1	US 2003-603777	20030626
KR 2004036438	A	KR 2002-65483	20021025
JP 2004146348	A	JP 2003-164281	20030609
EP 1416573	A2	EP 2003-90199	20030704
CN 1492529	A	CN 2003-145389	20030707
KR 485091	B	KR 2002-65483	20021025

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO.
KR 485091	B	Previous Publ KR 2004036438 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: KR 2002-65483 20021025

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN:	H01M004-36
IPC RECLASSIF.:	H01M0010-36 [I,A]; H01M0010-36 [I,C]; H01M0010-40 [I,A]; H01M0002-02 [N,A]; H01M0002-02 [N,C]; H01M0002-16 [I,A]; H01M0002-16 [I,C]; H01M0004-02 [I,A]; H01M0004-02 [I,C]; H01M0004-04 [I,A]; H01M0004-04 [I,C]; H01M0004-36 [I,C]; H01M0004-48 [N,A]; H01M0004-48 [N,C]; H01M0004-58 [I,A]; H01M0004-58 [I,C]; H01M0004-60 [I,A]; H01M0004-62 [N,A]; H01M0004-62 [N,C]; H01M0004-64 [I,A]; H01M0004-64 [I,C]; H01M0004-66 [I,A]; H01M0004-66 [I,C]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

US 20040081889 A1 UPAB: 20050529

NOVELTY - A **negative electrode** (10) for a lithium secondary **battery**, comprises a substrate (20) having a mean **roughness** of 30-4000Angstrom; and a lithium layer (30) coated on the substrate.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a lithium secondary **battery** comprising a **negative electrode** of the invention; and a positive electrode comprising positive active material(s) from lithium-included metal oxide, a lithium-included chalcogenide compound, a sulfur-based material, or a conductive polymer.

USE - For a lithium secondary **battery** (claimed) used in portable electronic instruments.

ADVANTAGE - The inventive **negative electrode** can provide a lithium secondary **battery** with improved cycle-life characteristics. **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS** - The figure is a cross-sectional drawing of a **negative electrode** of the invention.

Negative electrode (10)

Substrate (20)

Lithium layer (30)

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS:

ELECTRICAL POWER AND ENERGY - Preferred Component: A separator is interposed between the positive and **negative electrodes**. An electrolyte is also included which is non-aqueous or solid electrolyte. Preferred Material: The substrate for the **negative electrode** comprises a conductive material. Preferred Property: The mean **roughness** of the **substrate** is 30-3000, preferably 30-100Angstrom.

POLYMERS - Preferred Material: The substrate is a metal foil, a metal film, a conductive **polymer film**, a **polymer film** deposited with metal, or a **polymer film** incorporated with a conductive agent. The conductive **polymer film** is polyacetylene, polypyrrole, polyaniline, polythiophene, poly(p-phenylene), poly(phenylene vinylene), polyazulene, polyperinaphthalene, polyacene, or polynaphthalene-2,6-diyl. The **polymer film** deposited with metal is a **polymer film** from **polyester**, **polyolefin**, **polyamide**, poly(vinylidene fluoride), poly(tetrafluoroethylene), polystyrene, poly(acrylonitrile), poly(vinyl chloride), **polycarbonate**, **polyacrylate**, and/or their copolymers. The **polymer film** incorporated with the conductive agent is a **polymer film** from **polyester**, **polyolefin**, **polyamide**, poly(vinylidene fluoride), poly(tetrafluoro ethylene), polystyrene, poly(acrylonitrile), poly(vinyl chloride), **polycarbonate**, **polyacrylate**, and/or their copolymers. The **polyester** is poly(ethylene terephthalate), poly(butylene terephthalate), and/or their copolymers. The **polyolefin** is polyethylene, polypropylene, and/or their copolymers. The **polyamide** is nylon and/or their copolymers. The **polyacrylate** is poly(methyl methacrylate) and/or their copolymers. The separator is made of a polyethylene, polypropylene, or polyvinylidene fluoride separator, a polyethylene/polypropylene two-layered separator, a polyethylene/polypropylene/polyethylene three-layered separator, or a polypropylene/polyethylene/polypropylene three-layered separator. Preferred Property: The mean roughness of **polymer film** deposited with metal is 30-3500, preferably 30-100Angstrom.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Material: The metal is copper or nickel. The conductive agent is a conductive metal oxide, a metal, or a carbonaceous material. It is also tin oxide, tin

phosphate, titanium oxide, a perovskite material, tin, copper, nickel, graphite, or carbon black. The lithium layer is prepared by depositing lithium on the substrate or by compressing a lithium foil. Preferred Component: The lithium-included metal oxide or lithium-included chalcogenide compound is compound(s) of formulae $LixMn_{1-y}MyA_2$ (1), $LixMn_{1-y}MyO_2-zXz$ (2), $LixMn_2O_4-zXz$ (3), $LixMn_2-yMyA_4$ (4), $LixCo_{1-y}MyA_2$ (5), $LixCo_{1-y}O_2-zXz$ (6), $LixNi_{1-y}MyA_2$ (7), $LixNi_{1-y}O_2-zXz$ (8), $LixNi_{1-y}CoyO_2-zXz$ (9), $LixNi_{1-y}zCoyMz$ approximately (10), $LixNi_{1-y}zCoyMzO_2$ approximately (11), $LixNi_{1-y}zMnyMz$ approximately (12), or $LixNi_{1-y}zMnyMzO_2$ approximately (13). The sulfur based material comprises elemental sulfur, Li_2Sn (nat least 1), or Li_2Sn (nat least 1) dissolved in catholyte, an organo sulfur compound, or a carbon-sulfur polymer $(C_2Sx)_n$ (where $x = 2.5-50$, nat least 2). (In formulae 1-13)

M = Al, Ni, Co, Mn, Cr, Fe, Mg, Sr, V, or rare earth elements;

A = O, F, S, or P;

X = F, S, or P.

x is at least 0.9 but at most 1.1, y is at least 0 but at most 0.5, z is at least 0 but at most 0.5, alpha is at least 0 but at most 2.

FILE SEGMENT: CPI; EPI

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A12-E06A; L03-E01B5

EPI: X16-B01F1; X16-E01C

L34 ANSWER 3 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-048610 [05] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-019980 [05]

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-039802 [05]

TITLE: Rechargeable lithium ion battery

for elective vehicle, has acetylene black thin film portion at electrode active material application edge, which has specific surface roughness within preset length

DERWENT CLASS: L03; X16; X21

INVENTOR: TASAI H

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (NIST-C) JAPAN STORAGE BATTERY CO LTD

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
JP 2003346789	A	20031205	(200405)*	JA	8[6]	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2003346789	A	JP 2002-158248	20020530

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2002-158248 20020530

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: H01M0010-04 [I,A]; H01M0010-04 [I,C]; H01M0010-36 [I,C]; H01M0010-40 [I,A]; H01M0004-02 [I,A]; H01M0004-02 [I,C]; H01M0004-62 [I,A]; H01M0004-62 [I,C]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

JP 2003346789 A UPAB: 20050527

NOVELTY - **Anode** (1a) has an active material compound material application edge which includes a thin film portion of acetylene black. The acetylene black thin film has **surface with roughness** of 20 microns or greater than difference of roughness elevations of portions on the film within a length of 1 mm.

USE - Rechargeable lithium ion **battery** for electric vehicle.

ADVANTAGE - The battery with heat radiation property and ensuring safety, is realized.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a perspective view of connection structure of electric power generation component of rechargeable **lithium-ion battery**. (Drawing includes non-English language text). electric power-generation component (1) **anode** (1a)

cathode (1b)

current collection correction portion (2) connection unit (2a)

convex unit (2b)

terminal (3)

FILE SEGMENT: CPI; EPI

MANUAL CODE: CPI: L03-E01B5; L03-H05

EPI: X16-B01F; X16-E01E; X16-E09; X21-A01F;
X21-B01A

L34 ANSWER 4 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-464210 [39] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-136542 [39]

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1999-347873 [39]

TITLE: **Polyolefin resin material in lithium secondary battery** - has **polyolefin** film separator and **anode** with specific **surface roughness** made of **polyolefin** particles or fibres

DERWENT CLASS: A17; A85; L03; X16

INVENTOR: KITAGAWA M; KOSHINA H; OKOCHI M; OURAYA T

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MATU-C) MATSUSHITA DENKI SANGYO KK

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
JP 11195410	A	19990721 (199939)*	JA	7[1]		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 11195410 A		JP 1998-304861	19981027

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1997-293846 19971027

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

IPC RECLASSIF.: H01M0010-36 [I,C]; H01M0010-40 [I,A]; H01M0002-14 [I,C]; H01M0002-16 [I,A]; H01M0002-16 [I,C]; H01M0002-18 [I,A]

BASIC ABSTRACT:

JP 11195410 A UPAB: 20060115

NOVELTY - The separator (1) made of fine porous film of **polyolefin** type **resin** is present with a rechargeable **anode** and cathode in non-aqueous electrolyte.

Polyolefin particles or fibers with **surface roughness** of 1-20 μm is distributed on the **anode** or at least the side touching cathode.

USE - For lithium secondary **battery** used in personal computer, portable telephone.

ADVANTAGE - Prevents drying of the electrolyte between electrode groups. Prevents reduction of charging and discharging life cycle. Facilitates passage of

electrolyte between the **surface roughness** and hence retention of various electrolyte. - DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows cross sectional chart of the cylinder type lithium ion secondary **battery**. (1) Separator.

DOCUMENTATION ABSTRACT:

JP11195410

USE

For lithium secondary **battery** used in personal computer, portable telephone.

ADVANTAGE

Prevents drying of the electrolyte between electrode groups.
Prevents reduction of charging and discharging life cycle.
Facilitates passage of electrolyte between the **surface roughness** and hence retention of various electrolyte.

NOVELTY

The separator (1) made of fine porous **film** of **polyolefin** type **resin** is present with a rechargeable **anode** and cathode in non-aqueous electrolyte. **Polyolefin** particles or fibers with **surface roughness** of 1-20 μm is distributed on the **anode** or at least the side touching cathode.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S)

The figure shows cross sectional chart of the cylinder type lithium ion secondary **battery**. (1) Separator.

FILE SEGMENT: CPI; EPI

MANUAL CODE: CPI: A04-G01E; A12-E06A; A12-E06B; L03-E01A
EPI: X16-B01F1; X16-F02

=> fil hcap

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:26:25 ON 26 APR 2007

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications.

The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 26 Apr 2007 VOL 146 ISS 18

FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 Apr 2007 (20070425/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> fil jatio

FILE 'JATIO' ENTERED AT 14:26:31 ON 26 APR 2007

COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 Japanese Patent Office (JPO)- JATIO

FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 APR 2007 <20070402/UP>
 FILE COVERS APRIL 1973 TO DECEMBER 28, 2006

>>> GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE <<<

=> fil inspec

FILE 'INSPEC' ENTERED AT 14:26:36 ON 26 APR 2007
 Compiled and produced by the IET in association WITH FIZ KARLSRUHE
 COPYRIGHT 2007 (c) THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (IET)

FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 APR 2007 <20070423/UP>
 FILE COVERS 1898 TO DATE.

<<< SIMULTANEOUS LEFT AND RIGHT TRUNCATION AVAILABLE IN
 THE ABSTRACT (/AB), BASIC INDEX (/BI) AND TITLE (/TI) FIELDS >>>

=> d 148 iall 1-11

L48 ANSWER 1 OF 11 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:223692 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:255409
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 01 Mar 2007
 TITLE: Manufacture of lithium secondary battery
 electrodes suppressing wrinkling on
 charge-discharge cycle
 Nagao, Nobuaki; Mino, Shinji; Ukaji, Masaya;
 Takahashi, Keiichi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 CLASSIFICATION: 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal
 Energy Technology)
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 2007052960	A	20070301	JP 2005-236269	200508 17
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2005-236269	200508 17

PATENT CLASSIFICATION CODES:

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
-----	-----	-----
JP 2007052960	IPCI	H01M0004-04 [I,A]; H01M0004-66 [I,A]; H01M0004-38 [I,A]; H01M0004-48 [I,A]; H01M0004-70 [I,A]
	FTERM	5H017/AA03; 5H017/AS02; 5H017/BB08; 5H017/BB14; 5H017/CC03; 5H017/DD01; 5H017/DD05; 5H017/DD06; 5H017/EE01; 5H017/HH03; 5H050/AA07; 5H050/BA17; 5H050/CB02; 5H050/CB11; 5H050/DA03; 5H050/DA07; 5H050/DA09; 5H050/EA28; 5H050/FA04; 5H050/GA04;

5H050/GA12; 5H050/GA22; 5H050/GA25; 5H050/HA04;
5H050/HA12

ABSTRACT:

The electrodes are manufactured by coating sheet-type current collectors having plural protrusions (A) on surface, with interlayers compatible with electrolytic liqs., removing the interlayer surface to expose A partially, and arranging active mass layers on the exposed A. The current collectors may satisfy surface roughness Ra 1-3 µm. The electrodes have spaces for relaxation of swelling/shrinking on charge-discharge cycle and suppress wrinkle formation.

- SUPPL. TERM: interlayer buried current collector battery electrode;
 swelling shrinking absorption space battery electrode
 wrinkling prevention; charge discharge cycle
 resistance lithium battery electrode
- INDEX TERM: Carbonates, uses
 Polycarbonates, uses
 ROLE: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process);
 TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC
 (Process); USES (Uses)
 (interlayers; manufacture of lithium secondary battery
 electrodes forming active masses on protruded
 current collector sections exposed from
 interlayers)
- INDEX TERM: Secondary batteries
 (lithium; manufacture of lithium secondary battery
 electrodes forming active masses on protruded
 current collector sections exposed from
 interlayers)
- INDEX TERM: Battery electrodes
 (manufacture of lithium secondary battery electrodes
 forming active masses on protruded current
 collector sections exposed from interlayers)
- INDEX TERM: Silicon alloy, base
 ROLE: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
 (Uses)
 (active-mass layers; manufacture of
 lithium secondary battery electrodes
 forming active masses on protruded current
 collector sections exposed from interlayers)
- INDEX TERM: Copper alloy, base
 ROLE: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
 (Uses)
 (current collectors; manufacture of lithium secondary
 battery electrodes forming active masses on
 protruded current collector sections exposed from
 interlayers)
- INDEX TERM: 7440-21-3, Silicon, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses
 ROLE: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
 (Uses)
 (active-mass layers; manufacture of lithium secondary
 battery electrodes forming active masses on
 protruded current collector sections exposed from
 interlayers)
- INDEX TERM: 129737-53-7, Silicon oxide (SiO_{0.3})
 ROLE: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
 (Uses)
 (anode active mass; manufacture of lithium secondary
 battery electrodes forming active masses on
 protruded current collector sections exposed from

L48 ANSWER 2 OF 11 INSPEC (C) 2007 IET on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:9150280 INSPEC Full-text
TITLE: High capacity and long cycle life silicon
anode for Li-ion
battery
AUTHOR: Takamura, T.; (Dept. of Appl. Chem., Harbin
Inst. of Technol., China), Uehara, M.; Suzuki,
J.; Sekine, K.; Tamura, K.
SOURCE: Journal of Power Sources (25 Aug. 2006),
vol.158, no.2, p. 1401-4, 17 refs.
CODEN: JPSODZ, ISSN: 0378-7753
SICI: 0378-7753(20060825)158:2L.1401:HCLC;1-P
Doc.No.: S0378-7753(05)01470-9
Published by: Elsevier, Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
TREATMENT CODE: Experimental
COUNTRY: Switzerland
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: A silicon film was deposited on a Ni or Cu foil in vacuum up to a thickness of 4µm and the Li insertion/extraction behaviour was evaluated under constant current charge/discharge in an electrolyte solution of propylene carbonate containing 1M LiClO₄. The surface of a 30µm thick Ni foil was roughened by etching with FeCl₃. The Li insertion/extraction performance was strongly dependent on the roughness factor. A thick silicon film is necessary for practical application. However, the cycle performance as well as the Li accommodation capacity was markedly depressed when the film thickness was increased. We found that the **roughening** of the **substrate surface** was a key factor for attaining good performance with a thick film. **Surface roughening** was found to be very effective, but the best performance was obtained by the use of an electrolytically deposited Cu foil on which a silicon film was vacuum-deposited rapidly. [All rights reserved Elsevier]
CLASSIFICATION CODE: A8630F Secondary cells; A8245 Electrochemistry and electrophoresis; A6820 Solid surface structure; A6855 Thin film growth, structure, and epitaxy; A8115L Deposition from liquid phases (melts and solutions); B8410E Secondary

CONTROLLED TERM:

cells
anodes; electrochemical electrodes;
 electrodeposition; electrodeposits;
 electrolytes; lithium; secondary cells; silicon;
 substrates; **surface roughness**
 ; thick films

SUPPLEMENTARY TERM:

long cycle life silicon anode; lithium-ion
 battery; lithium insertion; lithium extraction;
 electrolyte solution; propylene carbonate; thick
 silicon film; substrate surface; surface
 roughening; 4 mum; 30 mum; Li; Ni; Cu; Si
 Li int, Li el; Ni sur, Ni el; Cu sur, Cu el; Si
 el

CHEMICAL INDEXING:

size 4.0E-06 m; size 3.0E-05 m

ELEMENT TERMS:

Li; Ni; Cu; Cl*Li*O; LiClO₄; Li cp; cp; Cl cp; O
 cp; Cl*Fe; FeCl₃; Fe cp

L48 ANSWER 3 OF 11 INSPEC (C) 2007 IET on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:7730869 INSPEC Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: A2003-20-6820-018; B2003-10-0550-010

TITLE: Effect of poly(vinylidene fluoride) binder
 crystallinity and graphite structure on the
 mechanical strength of the composite
 anode in a lithium ion
battery

AUTHOR: Mikyong Yoo; Frank, C.W.; (Dept. of Mater. Sci.
 & Eng., Stanford Univ., CA, USA), Mori, S.;
 Yamaguchi, S.

SOURCE: Polymer (July 2003), vol.44, no.15, p. 4197-204,
 30 refs.

CODEN: POLMAG, ISSN: 0032-3861

SICI: 0032-3861(200307)44:15L.4197:EPVF;1-8

Price: 0032-3861/03/\$30.00

Published by: Elsevier, UK

Journal

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

TREATMENT CODE: Application; Practical; Experimental

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: We have evaluated the mechanical strength of a series of composites consisting of carbon particles bound together by poly(vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF), which is closely related to the carbonaceous **anode** in a lithium ion **battery**. We used a balanced beam scrape adhesion tester and evaluated the influence of carbon particle structure, the chemical properties of PVDF, and the processing parameters of annealing temperature and casting solvent on the adhesion of the composite film to a copper substrate. The composite prepared with amorphous carbon shows over 10 times higher adhesion strength than those fabricated from other graphite materials. This results from chemical binding that is intermediate between semi-ionic and covalent C-F bonds, as detected by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy. To address the effect of the crystalline phase of the binder on the adhesion strength, we investigated PVDF crystallinity in the composite films using differential scanning calorimetry. Samples with higher crystallinity show higher adhesion strength, independent of annealing temperature and casting solvent. The scratch adhesion was also measured for swollen electrodes immersed in 3:7 volume ratio of ethylene carbonate:ethyl methyl carbonate (EC:EMC) at different temperatures. After being swollen, the composite films prepared from PVDF modified with hydroxyl functional groups show higher adhesion strengths than the others due to their low uptake of the electrolyte solvent

CLASSIFICATION CODE: A6820 Solid surface structure; A8630F Secondary

cells; A6165 Crystal structure of specific
 organic compounds; A8190 Other topics in
 materials science; A6150L Crystal binding;

A7960G Photoelectron spectra of composite surfaces; A8280P Electron spectroscopy for chemical analysis (photoelectron, Auger spectroscopy, etc.); A8140E Cold working, work hardening; post-deformation annealing, recovery and recrystallisation; textures; A8265 Surface chemistry; A6140K Structure of polymers, elastomers, and plastics; A8120T Preparation of reinforced polymers and polymer-based composites; A8245 Electrochemistry and electrophoresis; B0550 Composite materials (engineering materials science); B8410E Secondary cells

CONTROLLED TERM: adhesion; amorphous state; annealing; bonds (chemical); casting; crystal structure; differential scanning calorimetry; electrochemical electrodes; electrochemistry; filled polymers; graphite; mechanical strength; particle reinforced composites; **polymer films**; polymer structure; polymers; **rough surfaces**; secondary cells; surface chemistry; surface topography; X-ray photoelectron spectra

SUPPLEMENTARY TERM: poly(vinylidene fluoride) binder crystallinity effects; graphite structure; mechanical strength; composite anode; lithium ion battery; carbon particles; carbonaceous anode; balanced beam scrape adhesion tester; carbon particle structure; chemical properties; annealing temperature; casting solvent; composite film; copper substrate; amorphous carbon; adhesion strength; graphite materials; chemical binding; semiionic bonds; covalent C-F bonds; X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy; crystalline phase; crystallinity; differential scanning calorimetry; scratch adhesion; swollen electrodes; ethylene carbonate-ethyl methyl carbonate; hydroxyl functional groups; electrolyte solvent; surface chemistry; film surface; C

CHEMICAL INDEXING: C el

ELEMENT TERMS: C*F; C-F

L48 ANSWER 4 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:812138 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:339939

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Oct 2002

TITLE: Secondary lithium battery anode and the battery

INVENTOR(S): Fujimoto, Hiroyuki; Mita, Hiroko; Okamoto,

Takashi; Fujiwara, Toyoki; Iyori, Masahiro;

Kamino, Maruo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:

MAIN: H01M004-02

SECONDARY: H01M004-64; H01M004-70; H01M010-40

CLASSIFICATION: 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal

Energy Technology)

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002313319	A	20021025	JP 2001-110149	200104 09
US 2004224231	A1	20041111	US 2002-118309	200204 09
US 6887623	B2	20050503		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-110149	A 200104 09
			JP 2001-121172	A 200104 19

PATENT CLASSIFICATION CODES:

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 2002313319	ICM	H01M004-02
	ICS	H01M004-64; H01M004-70; H01M010-40
	IPCI	H01M0004-02 [ICM, 7]; H01M0004-64 [ICS, 7]; H01M0004-70 [ICS, 7]; H01M0010-40 [ICS, 7]; H01M0010-36 [ICS, 7, C*]
	IPCR	H01M0004-64 [I, C*]; H01M0004-64 [I, A]; H01M0004-02 [I, C*]; H01M0004-02 [I, A]; H01M0004-70 [I, C*]; H01M0004-70 [I, A]; H01M0010-36 [I, C*]; H01M0010-40 [I, A]
US 2004224231	IPCI	H01M0004-40 [ICM, 7]; H01M0004-66 [ICS, 7]; H01M0004-80 [ICS, 7]; H01M0004-70 [ICS, 7]
	IPCR	H01M0004-40 [I, C*]; H01M0004-40 [I, A]; H01M0004-62 [I, C*]; H01M0004-62 [I, A]; H01M0004-66 [I, C*]; H01M0004-66 [I, A]; H01M0004-70 [I, C*]; H01M0004-70 [I, A]; H01M0004-80 [I, A]
	NCL	429/232.000; 429/231.950; 429/235.000; 429/237.000; 429/245.000

ABSTRACT:

The anode has a thin Li-intercalating active mass layer deposited on a current collector having a corrugated surface; where the active mass layer in its thickness direction has gaps among concavities of the collector surface. Preferable, the gap width is ≤ 10 um, the active mass layer is an amorphous silicon film and the collector is formed by depositing metal particles on a rough surface treated metal foil. The battery has the above anode, a cathode and a nonaqueous electrolyte.

SUPPL. TERM: secondary lithium battery silicon anode active mass gap structure

INDEX TERM: Battery anodes
(Anodes containing Si films with small gaps deposited on Cu collectors for secondary lithium batteries)

INDEX TERM: 7440-50-8, Copper, uses
ROLE: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(Anodes containing Si films with small gaps deposited on Cu collectors for secondary lithium batteries)
 INDEX TERM: 7440-21-3, Silicon, uses
 ROLE: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (anodes containing Si films with small gaps deposited on Cu collectors for secondary lithium batteries)

L48 ANSWER 5 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:447278 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:8657
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Jun 2002
 TITLE: Manufacture of anode for secondary lithium battery
 INVENTOR(S): Okano, Hiroshi; Yagi, Hiromasa
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
 MAIN: H01M004-04
 SECONDARY: H01M004-38; H01M004-66; H01M004-02; H01M010-40
 CLASSIFICATION: 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002170554	A	20020614	JP 2000-366876	200012 01
US 2002102348	A1	20020801	US 2001-995863	200111 29
US 6815003	B2	20041109		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-366876	A 200012 01
			JP 2001-8692	A 200101 17

PATENT CLASSIFICATION CODES:

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 2002170554	ICM	H01M004-04
	ICS	H01M004-38; H01M004-66; H01M004-02; H01M010-40
	IPCI	H01M0004-04 [ICM, 7]; H01M0004-38 [ICS, 7]; H01M0004-66 [ICS, 7]; H01M0004-02 [ICS, 7]; H01M0010-40 [ICS, 7]; H01M0010-36 [ICS, 7, C*]
	IPCR	H01M0004-66 [I, C*]; H01M0004-66 [I, A]; H01M0004-02 [I, C*]; H01M0004-02 [I, A]; H01M0004-04 [I, C*]; H01M0004-04 [I, A]; H01M0004-38 [I, C*]; H01M0004-38 [I, A]; H01M0010-36 [I, C*]; H01M0010-40 [I, A]
US 2002102348	IPCI	B05D0005-12 [ICM, 7]; H01M0004-58 [ICS, 7]
	IPCR	B05D0005-12 [I, A]; B05D0005-12 [I, C*];

C23C0014-32 [I,A]; C23C0014-32 [I,C*];
 H01M0004-58 [I,A]; H01M0004-58 [I,C*];
 H01M0006-00 [I,A]; H01M0006-00 [I,C*]
 NCL 427/058.000; 429/231.950
 ECLA H01M004/02B; H01M004/04W; H01M004/38; H01M004/70

ABSTRACT:

The anode is prepared by wet etching a metal foil to form a **rough**
surface***, and depositing a Li intercalating active mass
layer*** on the **roughened surface**. The metal
 foil may be a Ni foil, and may have an intermediate Cu layer on the
roughened*** surface; and the active mass is selected from amorphous
 and microcryst. Si, Ge, and Si-Ge alloy.

SUPPL. TERM: secondary lithium battery anode manuf substrate
 surface **roughening**; nickel substrate surface
roughening lithium battery anode

INDEX TERM: Battery anodes
 (manufacture of silicon and germanium anodes with copper
 coated wet etched nickel substrates for secondary
 lithium batteries)

INDEX TERM: 7440-21-3, Silicon, uses 7440-50-8, Copper, uses
 7440-56-4, Germanium, uses 11148-21-3
 ROLE: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (manufacture of silicon and germanium anodes with copper
 coated wet etched nickel substrates for secondary
 lithium batteries)

INDEX TERM: 7440-02-0, Nickel, uses
 ROLE: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical,
 engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical
 process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (wet etching of metal foil substrates in silicon
 and germanium anode manufacture for secondary lithium
 batteries)

L48 ANSWER 6 OF 11 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:855674 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:20627
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 07 Dec 2000
 TITLE: Article with coating for preventing formation of
 deposits on surfaces contacting hydrocarbon
 fluids
 INVENTOR(S): Coffinberry, George A.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 7 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
 MAIN: B32B017-00
 US PATENT CLASSIF.: 428469000
 CLASSIFICATION: 57-8 (Ceramics)
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
US 6156439	A	20001205	US 1997-955043	199710 21

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1997-29082P

P

199710

23

PATENT CLASSIFICATION CODES:

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 6156439	ICM	B32B017-00
	INCL	428469000
	IPCI	B32B0017-00 [ICM, 7]
	IPCR	C23C0016-06 [I,C*]; C23C0016-06 [I,A]; C23C0016-26 [I,C*]; C23C0016-26 [I,A]; C23C0016-40 [I,C*]; C23C0016-40 [I,A]
	NCL	428/469.000; 427/327.000; 427/375.000; 428/408.000; 428/472.000; 428/688.000

ABSTRACT:

The article comprises a wall and a coating on the wall, where the coating has a smooth surface and protects the wall from chemical attack by constituents of a hydrocarbon fluid. The coating comprises a surface layer that contains ≥ 1 materials that reduce the tendency for H atoms in the hydrocarbon fluid to covalently bond with atoms in the surface layer, where the materials are metal and metal-metal compds. of Al, Au, the Group 1A elements and their combinations, diamond-like compds., and compds. consisting of electroneg. atoms tied up with C atoms. Preferably, the coating further comprises an amorphous metal oxide diffusion barrier sublayer beneath the surface layer; the coating has a surface roughness of ≤ 16 micro-inches; the surface of the wall is oxide-free; and the surface layer is deposited by CVD.

SUPPL. TERM: coating surface prevention deposit hydrocarbon fluid;
diamondlike material coating prevention deposit;
lithium sodium potassium coating prevention deposit;
rubidium francium aluminum gold coating prevention
deposit; tantalum silica coating prevention deposit

INDEX TERM: Coating materials
(article with coating for preventing formation of
deposits on surfaces contacting hydrocarbon fluids)

INDEX TERM: Hydrocarbons, miscellaneous
ROLE: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(article with coating for preventing formation of
deposits on surfaces contacting hydrocarbon fluids)

INDEX TERM: Diamond-type crystals
(coating containing; article with coating for
preventing formation of deposits on surfaces
contacting hydrocarbon fluids)

INDEX TERM: Coke
ROLE: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(coke deposit; article with coating for preventing
formation of deposits on surfaces contacting
hydrocarbon fluids)

INDEX TERM: Resins
ROLE: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(gum deposit; article with coating for preventing
formation of deposits on surfaces contacting
hydrocarbon fluids)

INDEX TERM: 1314-61-0, Tantala 7631-86-9, Silica, processes
ROLE: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process);
PROC (Process)
(sublayer containing; article with coating for
preventing formation of deposits on surfaces

INDEX TERM: contacting hydrocarbon fluids)
 7429-90-5, Aluminum, processes 7439-93-2,
Lithium, processes 7440-09-7, Potassium,
 processes 7440-17-7, Rubidium, processes
 7440-23-5, Sodium, processes 7440-57-5, Gold,
 processes 7440-73-5, Francium, processes
 ROLE: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process);
 PROC (Process)
 (**surface layer** containing; article
 with coating for preventing formation of deposits
 on surfaces contacting hydrocarbon fluids)

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD.

REFERENCE(S):

- (1) Baker; US 4343658 1982 HCPLUS
- (2) Christl; US 4078604 1978 HCPLUS
- (3) Coffinberry; US 5805973 1998 HCPLUS
- (4) Dille; US 2959915 1960 HCPLUS
- (5) Edwards; US 5240741 1993
- (6) Edwards; US 5264244 1993 HCPLUS
- (7) Edwards; US 5266360 1993 HCPLUS
- (8) Edwards; US 5269137 1993
- (9) Foster; US 4297150 1981 HCPLUS
- (10) Jo; US 5567305 1996
- (11) Konoki; US 4444732 1984 HCPLUS
- (12) Schirmer; US 2698512 1955 HCPLUS
- (13) Smith; US 3173247 1965 HCPLUS
- (14) Spence; US 5324544 1994 HCPLUS
- (15) Spence; US 5336560 1994 HCPLUS
- (16) Tong; US 5360531 1994 HCPLUS

L48 ANSWER 7 OF 11 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:465164 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:202131
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Jul 1999
 TITLE: LiCoO₂ and LiCo_{1-x}Al_xO₂ thin film cathodes grown
 by pulsed laser ablation
 AUTHOR(S): Perkins, J. D.; Bahn, C. S.; Parilla, P. A.;
 McGraw, J. M.; Fu, M. L.; Duncan, M.; Yu, H.;
 Ginley, D. S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden,
 CO, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Power Sources (1999), 81-82, 675-679
 CODEN: JPSODZ; ISSN: 0378-7753
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science S.A.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 CLASSIFICATION: 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal
 Energy Technology)

ABSTRACT:
 LiCoO₂ and LiCo_{0.5}Al_{0.5}O₂ thin films have been grown by pulsed laser ablation on SnO₂-coated glass substrates. For both stoichiometries, the resultant films are dense and uniaxially textured films with the ***Li*** and Co layers parallel to the substrate. In general, to grow LiCo_{0.5}Al_{0.5}O₂ films, a laser flux .apprx.80 mJ/pulse higher than that used for LiCoO₂ films is required to achieve a similar deposition rate. LiCoO₂ films grown at 600° and oxygen pressure 2000 mtorr have a typical grain size of .apprx.100 nm. For constant current cycling between 3.8 and 4.2 V at 5 μA, the LiCoO₂ films have an initial discharge capacity of .apprx.0.33 Li/LiCoO₂ (89 mA-h/g) decreasing to .apprx.0.18 Li/LiCoO₂ (49 mA-h/g) after 100 cycles and have

a continued capacity loss of .apprx.0.25% per cycle. The LiCo0.5Al0.5O2 films grown to date have roughly 3 times less capacity than the LiCoO2 films and apparently a large asymmetry between Li extraction and reintercalation.

SUPPL. TERM: aluminum lithium cobalt oxide cathode pulsed laser ablation; battery lithium cobalt oxide cathode
 INDEX TERM: Battery cathodes
 (growth of cobalt lithium oxide and aluminum cobalt lithium oxide thin-film cathodes for batteries by pulsed laser ablation)
 INDEX TERM: Laser ablation
 (pulsed; growth of cobalt lithium oxide and aluminum cobalt lithium oxide thin-film cathodes for batteries by pulsed laser ablation)
 INDEX TERM: 12190-79-3, Cobalt lithium oxide (CoLiO2)
 199923-78-9, Aluminum cobalt lithium oxide (Al0.5Co0.5LiO2)
 ROLE: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (growth of cobalt lithium oxide and aluminum cobalt lithium oxide thin-film cathodes for batteries by pulsed laser ablation)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD.
 REFERENCE(S):
 (1) Amatucci, G; JECS 1996, V143, P1114 HCAPLUS
 (2) Amatucci, G; Solid State Ionics 1996, V83, P167
 HCAPLUS
 (3) Antaya, M; J Appl Phys 1994, V76, P2799 HCAPLUS
 (4) Ceder, G; Nature 1998, V392, P694 HCAPLUS
 (5) Choi, Y; J Power Sources 1995, V56, P25 HCAPLUS
 (6) Delmas, C; Solid State Ionics Diffusion and Reactions 1994, V69, P257 HCAPLUS
 (7) Gummow, R; Mater Res Bull 1993, V28, P235 HCAPLUS
 (8) Hewston, T; J Phys Chem Solids 1987, V48, P97
 HCAPLUS
 (9) Huang, W; Solid State Ionics 1996, V86-88, P395
 HCAPLUS
 (10) Inaba, M; J Raman Spectrosc 1997, V28, P613
 HCAPLUS
 (11) Mizushima, K; Mater Res Bull 1980, V15, P783
 HCAPLUS
 (12) Ozawa, K; Solid State Ionics 1994, V69, P212
 HCAPLUS
 (13) Perkins, J; Mater Res Soc Symp Proc 1998, V496, P329 HCAPLUS
 (14) Reimers, J; JECS 1993, V140, P2752 HCAPLUS
 (15) Rossen, E; Solid State Ionics 1993, V62, P53
 HCAPLUS
 (16) Striebel, K; JECS 1996, V143, P1821 HCAPLUS
 (17) Wolverton, C; JECS 1998, V145, P2424 HCAPLUS

L48 ANSWER 8 OF 11 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:91860 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:91860

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 06 Mar 1992

TITLE: Quantum size effects in equilibrium lithium ultrathin layers

AUTHOR(S): Boettger, J. C.; Trickey, S. B.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Theor. Div., Los Alamos Natl. Lab., Los Alamos,
NM, 87545, USA

SOURCE:

Physical Review B: Condensed Matter and
Materials Physics (1992), 45(3), 1363-72
CODEN: PRBMDO; ISSN: 0163-1829

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

CLASSIFICATION:

65-5 (General Physical Chemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 66, 75

ABSTRACT:

The existence and extent of quantum size effects in simple metal ultrathin films are studied by a systematic local-d., all-electron, full-potential calcn. of the cohesive properties of v layers of hexagonal Li, with $v = 1, 2, 3, 4$, and 5. By $v = 5$, there is clear convergence of the a lattice parameter (intraplanar bond length) to very nearly the calculated crystalline value, with a distinction between the two films with a meaningful interior ($a = 5.68 \pm 0.01$ a.u. for $v = 4$ and 5) and those with a minimal interior or none at all ($v = 3$ and $v = 1$ and 2, resp.; $a = 5.75-0.01+0.02$ a.u.). Equally clear stability of the interplanar spacings occur at distinctly noncryst. values (4.27 a.u. for $v = 2$; 4.38 ± 0.01 a.u. for the inner spacing of $v = 3, 4$, and 5 vs. 4.64 a.u. for the crystalline calcn.). The cohesive energies of the 3, 4, and 5 layers are closely clumped at about 87% of the crystalline value. As the 2 and 1 layers are substantially less bound, both the cohesive properties and the inner interplanar spacing suggest a different grouping than suggested by the a lattice parameter. Rough extrapolation of the slowly increasing cohesion with v suggests that $v \approx 20$ would be needed to achieve even 90% of the crystalline cohesive energy. The calculated surface energies do not exhibit any strong size effect, in striking contrast to Al films. The equilibrium intraplanar force constant a^2E/da^2 has a min. at $v = 3$, with its maximum at $v = 5$ almost 2.5 times larger. The calculated work functions give only a hint, at the very most, of the quantum size oscillations predicted from jellium models. A significant quantum size effect occurs, however, in the occupied portion of the d. of states, which exhibits a step-function increase for each integer increase in v . The d. of states at EF has a maximum at $v = 3$ with a variation over the series of about 10%. The unrelaxed films do not exhibit a stronger quantum size effect than the equilibrium films, again with the barely possible exception of the work function.

SUPPL. TERM:

quantum size effect lithium ultrathin layer; density state size lithium ultrathin layer; cohesive energy size lithium ultrathin layer; work function size lithium ultrathin layer; surface energy size lithium ultrathin layer; force const size lithium ultrathin layer

INDEX TERM:

Crystal structure
Surface energy
 Work function
 (of lithium ultrathin layers,
 quantum size effect on)

INDEX TERM:

Energy
 (cohesive, of lithium ultrathin layers, quantum size effect on)

INDEX TERM:

Energy level, band structure
 (d. of states, of lithium ultrathin layers, quantum size effect on)

INDEX TERM:

Force constant
 (interlayer, of lithium ultrathin layers, quantum

INDEX TERM: size effects on)
 7439-93-2, Lithium, properties
 ROLE: PRP (Properties)
 (quantum size effects in equilibrium ultrathin layers
 of)

L48 ANSWER 9 OF 11 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:110111 HCPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:110111
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 1992
 TITLE: Cylindrical organic-electrolyte batteries
 INVENTOR(S): Inui, Takeshi; Oo, Fumio
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
 MAIN: H01M006-16
 SECONDARY: H01M004-02
 CLASSIFICATION: 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiation, and Thermal
 Energy Technology)
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
JP 03245465	A	19911101	JP 1990-41780	199002
				22
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1990-41780	199002
				22

PATENT CLASSIFICATION CODES:

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
-----	-----	-----
JP 03245465	ICM	H01M006-16
	ICS	H01M004-02
	IPCI	H01M0006-16 [ICM,5]; H01M0004-02 [ICS,5]
	IPCR	H01M0004-02 [I,C*]; H01M0004-02 [I,A]; H01M0006-16 [I,C*]; H01M0006-16 [I,A]

ABSTRACT:

The batteries use light metal **anodes** having **roughened**
surface, preferably 30-60% of total **anode**
surface area. The use of these **anodes** prevents short
 circuiting in the batteries.

SUPPL. TERM: **battery lithium anode**
surface roughened
 INDEX TERM: **Batteries, primary**
 (lithium/manganese dioxide, cylindrical,
 short circuit prevention in)
 INDEX TERM: **Anodes**
 (**battery**, **lithium**,
surface-roughened, for short
 circuit prevention)
 INDEX TERM: 7439-93-2, Lithium, uses
 ROLE: USES (Uses)

(anodes, surface-
roughened, for preventing short circuit in
batteries)

L48 ANSWER 10 OF 11 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-146348 JAPIO Full-text
 TITLE: NEGATIVE ELECTRODE FOR
 LITHIUM SECONDARY BATTERY, AND
 THE LITHIUM SECONDARY BATTERY
 CONTAINING SAME
 INVENTOR: LEE JAE-WOAN; CHO CHUNG-KUN
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SAMSUNG SDI CO LTD
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2004146348	A	20040520	Heisei	H01M004-66

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 2003-164281 20030609
 ORIGINAL: JP2003164281 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: KR 2002-200265483 20021025
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
 Applications, Vol. 2004
 INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
 MAIN: H01M004-66
 SECONDARY: H01M002-16; H01M004-02; H01M004-04; H01M004-58;
 H01M004-60; H01M004-64; H01M010-36; H01M010-40

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a **negative electrode** for a lithium secondary **battery** having superior life time characteristics and a lithium secondary **battery** containing the same. SOLUTION: The **negative electrode** for the lithium secondary **battery** contains a base material, having an average **surface roughness** of 30 Å to 4,000 Å and a lithium layer coated on the base material. The lithium secondary **battery** containing the **negative electrode** is superior in the life time characteristics.

COPYRIGHT: (C)2004, JPO

L48 ANSWER 11 OF 11 JAPIO (C) 2007 JPO on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-210330 JAPIO Full-text
 TITLE: LITHIUM SECONDARY BATTERY
 INVENTOR: HARA KENJI; TAKATSUKA YUICHI; HIGASHIMOTO KOJI;
 HIRONAKA KENSUKE
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SHIN KOBE ELECTRIC MACH CO LTD
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2001210330	A	20010803	Heisei	H01M004-64

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 2000-15208 20000125
 ORIGINAL: JP2000015208 Heisei
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-15208 20000125
 SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined
 Applications, Vol. 2001
 INT. PATENT CLASSIF.:
 MAIN: H01M004-64
 SECONDARY: H01M004-02; H01M010-40

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a long life lithium secondary **battery** which has a high capacity/high output/no failure such as a short circuit or the like between a positive **electrode/negative electrode** even with the time lapse.

SOLUTION: A slurry which has been mixed of amorphous carbon and binder at the predetermined rate is coated on both sides of rolled copper foil at the **surface roughness** of (Ra) 0. 20, and at the thickness of 10 μm , and the **negative electrode** plate is pressed while a linear pressure of roll press machine is made as 3.9 \times 10³ N/cm, a vent pressure as 3.0 \times 10⁶ Pa, and the thickness of coated part of **negative electrode** after the press is made as 60 μm , and the bulk density of **negative electrode** is made as 1.00 g/cm³. The bulk density of **negative electrode** mixture can be made larger, and even if the winding is made via the positive electrode plate and separator, the facing has no discrepancy, and a short circuit does not occur. COPYRIGHT: (C)2001, JPO

=>